

ter of the knowledge they acquire, is a fact of universal notoriety. He who obtains a thorough knowledge of arms and the arts of war, will naturally pant for martial glory, for a favorable opportunity to display his valor, his skill and his prowess on the field of battle. He cannot suppress a hankering for the laurels of a conqueror. Had Napoleon in early life been sent to a Christian Theological Seminary, instead of a military academy, how different would have been his career in the world!

A man who has mastered the theory of instrumental music, will never be contented without an attempt, at least, to reduce his knowledge to practice. He will not rest till he has put the trumpet to his lips, and run his fingers over the strings of the viol and the harp.

He that has thoroughly studied the rules and principles of rhetoric, will earnestly covet an opportunity to exhibit in the pulpit, at the bar, or in the hall of legislation the knowledge he has acquired.

He who acquaints himself with the arts and legenderman in gaming, though his object be merely to gratify his curiosity, will, in ninety cases out of a hundred, be drawn into the odious practice of habitual gambling. Indeed, in every case, practice is but the fruit of knowledge.

If we learn of sin, we shall practice sin. If we learn of holiness, we shall practice holiness. If we learn of the devil, we shall conduct like the devil. If we learn of God, we shall "live godly in the world."

How important to all then, is the knowledge of God, especially to the young. They have a whole life before them. Their comfort in it, depends chiefly upon their conduct, and their conduct, as we have seen, depends, upon the knowledge they acquire. Let me urge these considerations upon the minds of the youthful part of my readers. I would not deny them the acquisition of any kind of useful knowledge. Obtain if you can, my young friends, an acquaintance with all the substantial and even ornamented branches of education. Learn to read and to write, and to spell. Learn history, and geography, and arithmetic. Perfect yourselves in the graces of poetry, and in the principles of physical and moral philosophy.

If you have leisure, learn drawing, and painting and music. But do not, I entreat you, neglect the knowledge of your God and Savior. Replenish your minds abundantly with this. It is the richest of all acquisitions, for if you know God you will love him, you will "keep his commandments," and if you "keep his commandments," you will have "great peace." Nothing will materially interrupt the current of your enjoyments. To express in one short sentence, every thing of much importance to rational beings; "To Know God and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, is eternal life."

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

— "And truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDINER, JANUARY 2, 1835.

SEASONABLE REFLECTIONS.

We verily wish, if it were in our power, —
To court the coy Muses, at least for an hour:
That some inspirations they kindly might lend,
To help us address our very dear friend —
The long-served Public. 'Tis true we can "call,"
Like the brag in the play — and this will be all;
For we've call'd and besought, and yet they won't
"Come!" —

They slight our entreaties — are stupidly dumb.
What, then, shall we do for dame Custom demands,
A tribute of Friendship, in verse, at our hands; —
The old year has ended — its rapid course run, —
A new one, untried, even now has begun;
And if too unsocial we would not be thought,
Nor yet out of fashion we might not be caught,
It is plain we must try, (like the Hebrews of old,
Who made brick without straw, as the story is told),
"In our broken manner," as some preachers would say,
To indite a few words on a New Year's day.

Alas! how few, how very few such days
To mortal life pertain. The sagest ones
Declare them "few and evil" — all the days
They spend on earth, as shadows like, or as
A tale once told, forgotten ere it close.

The morn of life — how bright it shone! The Sun
Looked out in beams of promise o'er the way,
That seemed to lead to purposes of hope.
Those halcyon days of innocence and joy —
Of strong desire and expectations bright,
Had fled ere yet the youthful traveller dream'd,
Himself amidst the busy cares of men,
Urged on by ripe ambition to the goal
Of power. Beneath his feet, or at his side,
The coiled serpent lay. Still farther on,
His path was hedged, and angry beasts of prey
Lay wait to glut their appetites with blood.
Above, around, the raging tempest roar'd,
The vivid lightning met his frightened eyes,
And peals of thunder broke upon his ears.
He, amid the thickened dangers of the way,
He did not fall, as many fell before; —
If, promising through, in peril and in pain,
By years of toil and suffering bravely borne,
At length he reached the object of his life; —
Yet then, upon the retrospect of years,
Reluctant could he own the flight of time,
Or deem that he had more than now begun
To live a life yet stretching on before.

Yes, life is short; — a few expending years,
Tell the whole tale of man's abode on earth.
One such has now expired; its history
Of sorrows and of joys — of hopes and fears
Is sealed forever!
What is this world? What but a spacious Inn,
By turns disgorged of pilgrims on the way,
And then again fill'd up with new recruits,
Who push them off the stage to make them room.
What — but a grave-yard full of dead men's bones?

The home of man is ordered not on earth; —
This is but as the porch or court, that leads
Him to the Temple of his Father God.
Gay as the world appears, and flattering
As all its fond hopes; yet 'neath the sun
There's naught can satisfy the strong desire
Which burns within for immortality.

This world can give; but what it gives, it takes;
Its best possessions quite uncertain are,
As fleeting clouds. The longing soul of man
Pants for that food which only Heaven can give:
And brutish he, and ignorant and vain,
Whose strong affections never rise above,
The sordid things of earth — to heaven, his Home.

There are the stores that satisfy the soul:
There the blest light which leads the way to life:
There the re-union of beloved souls:
There the abode of bliss without alloy.

Let, therefore, time and earth be viewed aright,
As but a temporary sojourning,
'Midst disappointment and the wreck of hopes,
Till we at last arrive at heaven our home,
Through the great Mediator of mankind,
Who liv'd and died the Prince of peace and life,
And led the way to mansions in the sky.

Remember, that old age does not consist
In length of days; the longest life is his,
Who best improves his time in Virtue's ways;
And his the shortest, who squanders time away,
In trifles, folly, vanity and sin,
Unmindful of the purposes of life,
And heedless of his final destiny.

Redeem the past, the future to amend,
And live the present hour in virtue's cause.

The mad cause of Error,
Of fear and of terror,
Within the past year,
Afar off and near,
By meetings "protracted"
And "Measures" distracted,
(We are grieved to say,)
Has pursued its dread way,
Till, hosts rendered frantic
By efforts fanatic,
And driven to madness,
Or heart-broken sadness,
Have sunk in the darkness of autodox gloom,
And by suicide sent to a premature tomb!
Were such ever the "fruits"
Of the primitive truths?
Our Lord went about,
Casting bad spirits out;
But was he ever seen
In casting them in?
So true is it then,
That the doctrines of men,
Now preached to the world
And in blind terror hurld,
Cannot be the doctrines of Jesus, our Lord
Who taught consolation in every word,

Meanwhile the cause of truth and peace, —
The cause of free, impartial grace —
Has onward press'd, and upward too,
Revealing better things to view.
Well stationed round, on every hand,
The heralds of salvation stand,
Strong in the strength of Israel's God,
And zealous for his sacred word;
Proclaiming peace and love on earth,
Through our Redeemer's joyous birth.

Behold them now, on Zion's hill
Asserting all the Father's will:
In that blest will they joy to find,
Salvation sure for all mankind.
For this did God send forth his Son, —
His best beloved, holy One; —
For this did Jesus freely give
His sacred life, that men might live.
Amidst a cold and cruel race,
That mock'd his purposes of grace, —
That called him "heretic," and foe
To God above and man below! —
Onward he pressed his gracious cause,
And gave to man his Father's laws.
In life, he showed how we should live;
In death, he proved his power to save.

Thus say his messengers, e'en now,
Whilst at his cross they humbly bow;
His sacred triumphs they maintain,
And all his plans of love make plain.
Most gladly is the truth received;
It bringeth peace where'er believed;
Into the gloomy soul it pours
The ecstasy of happy hours;

To freedom brings the sons of men,
And seals the peace of heaven again.
The learned doctors loudly wail,
To see their craft thus made to fail;
The cry of "heresy" is raised,
And "orthodoxy" loudly praised:
But all in vain; — the people know
That wrath from Love could never flow; —
That goodness never can delight
In deeds of cruelty and spite.

The Sun is up — the light is out —
And multitudes most gladly shout,
To see the Father in the Son,
And share the triumphs he has won.
The Trumpet blows a mighty blast,
Down modern Jerico to cast;
The Messenger proclaims the love,
That brought salvation from above:
The Universalist declares,
The truth that dissipates our fears:
The Watchman joins its well-known voice,
And bids the nations to rejoice;
Th' Inquirer looks along the way,
That leads to life and endless day:
The Magazine abounds in good,
And spreads a feast of heavenly food:
In Baltimore the Pioneer,
Teaches that truth which casts out fear:

The Pilot, all along our coast,
Guides well the ship, that none be lost:
And still the well-voiced Telescope
Brings news of good and heavenly hope:
And in the granite State, the Star,
Sheds light and truth, we trust, quite far;

Joined by the shrewd *Impartialist*, —
A worthy help-meet on the list:
Th' *Sentinel* in the far-off West,
Proclaims how God the world has blest; —
Thus stationed well throughout our land,
The Herald notes on every hand,
Assert the honor of God's name,
And vindicate his worthy fame, —
Calling the people one and all,
In joy before his Throne to fall,
And worship Him in ceaseless rounds,
Whose great salvation knows no bounds.

But 'tis time we were done, —
Though our friends may rely,
If we could, we would come,
At our friend Dr. Ely; —
And beseech him to say,
If indeed he can speak,
Wherefore this delay

Neighbor Thomas to meet?
Does he find he's not able
To cope with friend Abel?
Then pray — for he can —
Let him speak like a man,
And honestly own
How fairly he's shown.

To all our good friends, the dear lovers of truth —

To young men and maidens, the aged and youth, —

To prompt paying patrons, who live far and near,

We cordially wish you a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

UNIVERSALISM IN AUGUSTA.

About a year ago several of the friends of gospel truth in Augusta, to the number of about seventy-five, associated together in legal form as a Society for the greater furtherance and enjoyment of their Christian principles. This organization had been delayed for some years for several reasons; — amongst which was a friendship towards the Unitarian Society, the only professedly liberal one in town, and from an unwillingness to take any course which might hinder its success. But more lately, the circumstances of a considerable increase of the number of Universalists, and of the establishment of the seat of government there, which brought many Universalist members of the Legislature to spend the winter in the place, induced the friends of our cause to organize a Society and maintain public worship. It has been a source of peculiar satisfaction to us to witness the general good will that has thus far been evinced towards the Society by the members of the other churches in town. We can hardly say we have met with any serious opposition at all. Even our "orthodox" brethren have foreborne any marked hostility — on the contrary many of them, we know, have shown towards us that respect and good feeling which is always desirable amongst different Societies, and which we pray God we may be able to evince in return. During the year — on most of the Sabbaths, — our meetings have been well attended by orderly and respectable congregations; and we are not aware that a single sentiment of unkindness or harsh rebuke has proceeded from the Desk, towards others. It is our supreme wish to live in peace and love with our neighbors, whilst we enjoy our Christian liberty and are equally willing they should enjoy theirs.

But the Society being new, it has not as yet possessed itself of a house for public worship. By the favor of our Unitarian brethren, we were permitted for the first year to occupy Bethlehem Church, a meeting house erected a few years since chiefly by them and partly by Universalists for the use of their Society — the Unitarian Society having more lately built another on the west side of the river. The former is located on the eastern side, quite removed from the centre of population. Not choosing to make purchase of that house, which is indeed a spacious and good one, within a few weeks movements have been made preparatory to the erection of a new Church on the West side, specially for the use of the Universalist Society.

Accordingly a plan has been projected of an house 61 feet in length by 44 in width, to contain about sixty pews. The building, if erected, will be, we think, the handsomest model in town. The plan contemplates two stories in front with a steeple about 100 feet in height. The sides will be but one story, twenty feet high with Venetian windows. Already pews to the value of three thousand dollars have been taken up, and the hope is that the pews which yet remain unsold will be engaged to other purchasers. The Society has appointed a building Committee, who have partially engaged a site within a few rods of the new stone Court House, on a street in the rear of Roger's Mansion House, which will contain land enough for the building at a cost of \$300. The Committee have already advertised for proposals, and the probability is, we think, that the house will be erected and completed the coming season.

We dare say our friends in different parts of the State will rejoice in our prospects of success. Augusta is an important post. It is the shire town of the best county in Maine, the centre of population and the capital of the State. Thus circumstanced, the impor-

tance of having the standard of Gospel truth erected in the place must be very obvious. By a judicious course of procedure, in the cultivation of a Christian spirit towards others, and above all, in an exemplification of the purifying and benevolent principles of our faith in our own lives, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt, that the Society in Augusta, though not large, may continue to increase and become permanently established. In this case, we devoutly trust that whatever influence it may exert will be always found on the side of public order and Christian virtue.

LOCAL TRUTHS.

Most men, perhaps, are born to their opinions, as children are born to any other inheritance. The influences to which they are at first subjected are apt to be held as the most sacred and to prove the most influential and lasting. It is for this reason, doubtless, that the people of England embrace the Thirty Nine Articles of the Established Church, as the true doctrines; or, that, in Italy, the Roman Church is regarded as the legitimate "Mother of us all"; or, that, in Turkey, the religion of Mohammed is so tenaciously held to be divine truth. — In our own country, Christianity is judged the established religion — established, we mean, by public opinion; yet here all sects exist under equal rights and privileges, enjoying a like security and protection from the Laws. Under such circumstances, we think, there is less danger of perpetuating any gross error — for freedom of inquiry and the exercise of different original influences in almost every neighborhood, cannot but have a desirable tendency to break the fetters of the mind and to subserve the cause of genuine truth. For this reason, we think the world has much to hope from the institutions of America. But yet even here, there are local truths — less general perhaps than in any other nation — which for a time will hinder the success of correct principles. Every family is educated to the inheritance of the opinions of the parents. The bonds of that education may indeed be broken in some cases, whenever the members arrive at an intercourse with society around them; but yet such is the influence of early impressions, that in general it may be set down as more than probable, that those children who are educated in the bosom of any particular church, will have such attachments to the creed of that church, that in most cases they will cling to it through life, resisting whatever evidences may be made fairly to lie against it. It is on this principle that the autodox hope to secure the ascendancy and permanency of their establishments. It is to this end that all their Sunday Schools, &c. which have a direction over the juvenile mind, are carried on. They dare not trust their cause to the judgment of matured minds. Seldom do they make vent among the thinking class of adult people. Indeed, we hardly ever knew them to make an effort to this end. Their efforts are directed to the nursery — to a prejudging of the case whilst the mind is yet young, ignorant, unsuspecting and confiding; and establishing an influence at this period of life, their calculations are by these means to secure an assent to their creeds, and a support of their cause, which never could be expected if left to their fortunes on the test of mature reasoning and examination.

Again: It is much easier for the generality of mankind to take a thing on trust, than to labor for it by diligent personal effort. — Some philosopher has said that man is naturally a lazy animal — he never will exert himself but from necessity. It is certainly so with many minds. They take their early notions on trust, and too indolent to look farther, content themselves with the opinions they already have, and condemn all others with much confidence and rage. To reason they think unnecessary, because they already have the truth; moreover to indulge in a disposition to examine into the claims of other systems, they know, will subject them to a suspicion on the part of their leaders, of having a propensity to instability and error. The celebrated Mr. Locke used to say — "Persons are applauded for presuming they are right; and he that considers and inquires into the reason of things is accounted a foe to orthodoxy, because possibly he may deviate from some of the received doctrines. And thus men," adds he, "without any industry or acquisition of their own, (lazy and idle as they are,) inherit the truths of that place where they live, and are inured to assert without evidence."

And since we have got into quotations, we cannot forbear to add an appropriate remark of Dr. Isaac Watts on the same subject — with which we conclude: — "For the most part people are born to their opinions, and never question the truths of what their family, or their country, or their party profess. They clothe their minds as they do their bodies, after the fashion in vogue, nor one in a hundred ever examined their principles. It is suspected of lukewarmness, to suppose examination necessary; and it will be charged as a tendency to apostasy, if we go about to examine them. This hath a long and unhappy influence; for if a man can bring his mind over to be positive and fierce for propositions whose evidence he has never examined, and that in matters of the greatest concernment, he will naturally follow this short and easy way of judging and believing in cases of less moment, and build all his opinions upon insufficient grounds."

OMINOUS.

The Christian Mirror quotes the following sentiment.

"We are all Popes by nature, and every man is prone to claim for himself an infallible chair, to the decisions of which if others oppose themselves he is ready to thunder out angry bulls and bitter words: yet the spirit of God pulls this papal spirit down within his children and teaches them not to domineer, but to sit meekly at the Master's feet, or to walk humbly in the sense of their own weakness and dependence upon him."

Such a quotation coming from our Portland neighbor, the reader may well be assured, struck us with no little surprise; and even now we can account for it, only as the Editor might have intended it to have an

application to the schisms and angry spirit which exist in the autodox church. However, we are disposed to give Mr. C. credit for whatever of liberal principles he may confess; he admits that a popish spirit infects the religious world, and that a sequester is not necessary to make a man a sequester. "And many are the petty tyrants that exert their power with the most annoying effect." On the whole he thinks, "we have reason for gratitude that the church universal is made up of different denominations. There are indeed evils connected with this state of things, but they are as dust in the balance compared with what they might be." We trust Mr. C's conviction of the truth of such sentiments, will teach him the spirit of toleration towards those who differ from the doctrines of his church.

A COMMUNICATION NOTICED.

We are willing our readers should see both sides. Indeed, Universalists have seen and examined both sides in making up their opinions. They are not like the autodox, who never allow themselves to hear a Universalist preach or read any work in favor of universal salvation, and who go on in ignorance of the doctrine they oppose. But willing as we are to give any respectable believer in the doctrine of endless torments, the privilege of appearing in our paper, yet we do not think it necessary to give place to every thing that comes to hand from our opponents. Limitarian editors almost never allow a Universalist to say a word in their paper, even in self defence, and it would be but treating those who oppose us with justice to forbid them, in turn, a hearing through our columns. We are not afraid of investigation; and our principles teach us to extend more liberality towards others than they usually exercise towards us.

We have received a communication from Waterville, dated Dec. 26, and signed "A friend to the eternal interests of man," which appears to have been suggested by an article that we published on the 19th ult. in relation to Br. Adams and Mr. Bouton of Concord, N. H. The long and short of the article is, that, whereas Br. A. in his letter to Mr. B. introduces several passages of Scriptures proving the doctrine of Universal Salvation, "A friend to the eternal interests of man," not willing that the Bible should be found supporting the eternal interests of all men, has strung together several other passages of a threatening aspect, and requests us to print them as he has selected them promiscuously from the Scriptures. — We know not what object the writer has in this, unless it be to make it appear that the Bible contradicts itself, which might be done perhaps if his notions of the passages are correct. For us to publish them would give no new knowledge to our readers. They read the Bible, and have seen the passages doubtless hundreds and hundreds of times, and still more frequently have heard them quoted by autodox preachers and writers. Moreover, we have many times considered them in private and in public. We believe there is not one which our correspondent adduces, that was not employed by Mr. Tappan in his Lectures last winter, and which we explained at length at the time. This being called upon every week to explain over and over again passages which have often been considered — merely to gratify a single individual who seldom looks into the paper, — is imposing a work upon us which we are not disposed to perform. Our readers want variety. They would not thank us to fill our sheet with the same thing from week to week or month to month. "A friend to the eternal interests of man," is not pleased to entrust us with his name. — This is one reason why he ought not to expect particular accommodations from us. For aught we know, he may not be entitled to indulgence. Perhaps he is in the constant habit of misrepresenting our doctrine. At any rate he is evidently poorly informed upon the subject of his article. Perhaps he does not know that those passages ever arrested the attention of Universalists; and not seeing the grounds of his own interpretations of them examined, does not know but what they really do support the doctrine of endless misery! If so, we affectionately advise him to look into the subject. If he desires light, let him call on Br. Gardner; he will tell him what Universalists think of his texts, or give him some book whereby he may acquire more knowledge than he now seems so possess.

Our correspondent calls himself "A friend to the eternal interests of man." Peradventure he is such; nay, we believe he would, if he had the power, secure the eternal interests of all men. But is he a greater friend to the eternal interests of man, than our God is? Let him consider this question: turn it over and consider it again; and think of it in retirement, in secret prayer before his Maker. In finite, corruptible man, better than the infinite, incorruptible God?

JOINT STOCK PROPRIETARY.

We perceive by a late Independent Messenger, that the present proprietor, Rev. Adin Ballou, proposes to make his proprietary right to said paper, printing office, &c. after the seventh of January next, a joint stock to be holden in four hundred shares of five dollars each. This will extend the ownership of the paper far and wide amongst its friends, create a more active and wide spread interest in the establishment, and divide the profit or loss among the share holders. This, we regard as a good idea. It would always be well if religious papers could be owned by the denomination to whose interests they are devoted. In this case, no one individual as a sole proprietor would derive the exclusive gains for his personal benefit, nor run the hazard of personal loss; but all the profits accruing would revert to the general brotherhood of proprietors, to be devoted to other means of extending the cause. The Christian Mirror, of Portland, is owned in this way by the autodox; the Wesleyan Journal, also, is owned in like

manner by the Methodists. In this way every proprietor — and the stock holders, it is presumed, are scattered in different directions — will naturally feel an interest in the establishment, take pains to promote the circulation of the paper, and as an agent secure punctuality in the payment of subscriptions. Thus the paper will be better supported and therefore stand a chance not only to do more good by a more extensive circulation, but also to insure a profit for a general division amongst the proprietors or as a means of enabling the denomination to do more, in some other forms, for the cause of truth. It strikes us — the Editor speaks for himself here — that it would be well for the Intelligencer to be owned in this manner by its friends in Maine, and better for the cause. We only throw this out now as an idea that comes into our mind as we write; perhaps, if it should strike the minds of our brethren favorably, and they should express to us their advice, we might hereafter think more maturely upon the subject. At any rate, we think the plan of the Messenger a good one, and believe it would be better for the cause, if every other Universalist paper was owned in a similar manner.

MUCH AS WE THOUGHT.

Our inference which we expressed last week in relation to Rev. Edward Palmer, turns out to be a fact. By the last Messenger we learn that he has renounced Restorationism for the doctrine of endless punishment, dissolved his connexion with the Restorationists and will probably join the Calvinistic Baptists if they will accept him. In this case he must renounce also his Unitarianism, and embrace the doctrines of election, reprobation, total depravity, and the other amiable points of Calvinism. The growth of this young man is nothing more than we expected. We saw the spirit which he evinced at the Association in Dexter — it was orthodox to the core — such a spirit as, thank God, we never had communion with, and such as, we pray, may never disturb the harmony of our meetings again. He told us then he had more fellowship for orthodoxy than for Universalism — and we thought so. His spirit now has found its proper home — it may go hand and hand with his creed, and not subject him to the least charge of inconsistency.

If we mistake not, by an article in the last Messenger, the Rev. Alanson St. Clair has got upon the same track which has led his brother Palmer into the belief of endless misery. Perhaps, too, it is his intention to renounce Restorationism. He tells his "dear brother" plainly, that he does not believe men will ever cease to suffer on account of their sins in this life. Meanwhile the editor of the Messenger maintains his old ground, not only against Universalism, but also against the shafts of his renouncing restorationist brethren.

A YOUNG CONVERT.

The Mirror has a communication setting forth the marvellous conversion of a little girl down in Dixmont, which runs in this wise. During the late protracted meeting, the little creature, cried to her mamma, saying "Ma, may I carry a note to night?" The poor little thing, probably, did not know precisely what this new fashion of note carrying meant, but seeing other folks do so she was minded to aspire as high as the wisest of them. And so she carried a note. A few days afterwards, she arose in the morning, and coming to her mother, said she had a passage of scripture come to her mind, and being considerably affected on account of it, she was set down as a convert, and now her case is paraded before the world in the columns of the Mirror. O, neighbor Cummings — are you not a man? Then do put away childish things. Indeed he seems to give place to this story with painful reluctance.

DR. BEECHER.

It is well known that Dr. Beecher is one of "the old lights newly snuffed," as Dr. Ely calls the Amino-calvinists. Since his removal to Cincinnati and his admission into the Presbyterian Assembly — which was stoutly resisted at the time, — a tremendous warfare has been raging in their ranks which threatens a dire explosion. He finds in Cincinnati a powerful antagonist in Dr. J. L. Wilson, the leader of the Presbyterians in the West, who has publicly preferred the following high charges against his compeer, Dr. Beecher, and has pledged himself to prosecute and maintain them before their ecclesiastical Judiciary, viz — 1. Heresy. 2d. Denial of total depravity. 3d. Perfectionism. 4. HYPOCRISY.

ERROR CORRECTED.

We understand that some pious persons in this neighborhood, who evidently labor under a gross mistake, have given circulation to a story that the lamented and upright Preceptor Hall was an intemperate man!! Nothing could be farther from the truth than such a report. In charity, we must believe the story originated in a mistake by some persons, strangers to Br. H., who supposed him to be the Mr. Hall, an autodidact congregational clergyman in the upper part of this county, who turned out to be a very bad character, and was disowned by his parish. The reporters, probably heard of such a Mr. Hall, and without knowing the Preceptor, that he was the congregational clergyman before mentioned.

A VILLAIN.

In one of Br. Rayner's Letters, written in Yorktown, Va. and published in the Pilot of Dec. 18th, it is stated, that within a few weeks a Presbyterian clergyman in Baltimore had been detected in the crime of forgery, and had fled from the city and his church to avoid punishment in this world. — We take no pleasure in noticing such — and they are too frequent — instances of moral delinquency in the autodidact clergy; but without cause, of accusing Universalists as right the public should occasionally see some of the facts on the other side.

NEW SOCIETIES.

We learn from the Impartialist, that a Society of believers in the restitution of all things was organized at a place called Wilmo Flat in New Hampshire lately. The society is not large, but is ardently engaged in the cause.

We learn from the Concord Star, that a Universalist Society, with encouraging prospect, was formed in Sanbornton, N. H. on the 11th ult.

ORDINATION.

Rev. D. Tenney, a Universalist clergyman, was ordained in Chazy N. Y. on the 1st. ult. Sermon by Br. J. Gregory of Burlington, Vt.

Will those who have occasion to correspond with, or send letters, papers &c. to Br. Gibson Smith, direct to Dexter Me?

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, JANUARY 2, 1835.

STORM. — On Tuesday last we were visited by a severe driving snow storm from the North East. For three weeks previous we had had excellent sleighing — the snow being about 5 inches deep, laying level. We do not recollect of such a succession of cold days in December as we have had for the last three or four weeks. Hardly has there been an hour when it thawed in the sun. The consequence was, the preservation of the slight snow which furnished such fine travelling.

Execution. — J. J. Sager is to be executed this day in Augusta, between the hours of 11 and 2. An account of the execution will appear in our next.

The St. Croix Courier office was destroyed by fire on the 19th ult. Loss estimated at \$1500. No insurance.

THE EVENTS OF 1834 are become matter of history.

We have chronicled one Revolution, viz. the expulsion of Don Miguel from Portugal by force and arms, to give place to Don Pedro and his daughter Donna Maria. A revolution, however, in which the people of this country felt comparatively little concern.

Revolutions of a minor character occur now and then in South America — but none of them during the present year, have been of such magnitude as to demand special notice in this retrospect.

An Earthquake desolated the city of Pasto, in South America, and 50 persons lost their lives in the ruins.

The Slaves, in the English West India Colonies, were partially freed and apprenticed to their masters, on the 1st of August; and the poor slaves, unprepared to enjoy so much liberty, but pausing for more, have committed excesses and are suffering the consequences. — Important changes, in the whole business relations of these islands, and in their social and political condition, will doubtless ensue — and they may affect the question of slavery in this country, — as models for imitation, or as beacons, to warn us of the dangers on which they split.

The *Monopoly* of the English East India Company has come to an end, and a Free Trade has been opened to the ships of the private merchants. — *Portsmouth Journal*.

An ingenious individual by the name of Trehake, at Lisheard, has made a complete dress, from top to toe, of rats' skins, which he has been collecting for three years. It consists of hat, neckerchief, coat, vest, trousers, tippet, gaiters, and shoes. The Tippet is made of the tails of a hecatomb of 600 rats which have been offered up in sacrifice for this article alone.

The manufacture of sugar from beets, which Napoleon endeavored to introduce generally into France, has grown lately into great importance. Millions of pounds of sugar are thus made. The principal cause of the extension of this manufacture is the discovery of the great benefits to agriculture connected with it. After the sugar has been extracted, there remains so nutritious a pulp that in two months, without the employment of any other food, a great number of cattle may be fed upon it. The French Colonists, it is said, are becoming alarmed at the progress of this new branch of industry.

A Priest-Ridden City. — About the middle of the last century, Florence, with a population of only 80,000 inhabitants, had 3,000 priests, being at the rate of one priest to about 26 laymen. The churches stood so thick, that the farthest from one another were not above 300 paces; and they occupied as much ground as all the other buildings of the city.

A treaty has recently been concluded between the Miami tribe of Indians in Indiana, and General Marshall, the United States Agent, by which a large portion of their lands in that State have been ceded to the United States. The quantity ceded is estimated at 200,000 acres, of the richest and most fertile land in the West. They are a part of the great Wabash Reserve. The Indians have made reservations, for their future residence.

The ship *Ninus* has sailed from Norfolk, with 126 manumitted slaves, to make a settlement at Bassa Cove, Africa, under the patronage of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania. The Colony is to be called *Penn. Sylean*. It is intended that another expedition shall be sent within three months, of manumitted slaves from Georgia.

The Journeymen Coopers of Philadelphia have presented to President Jackson a pitcher, consisting of 150 staves, and made from a part of the elm tree under which the treaty between William Penn and the Aborigines was concluded.

A bold villain in Philadelphia, engaged two porters, and walking deliberately into a cabinet warehouse, ordered the two men to take off a costly sofa — thinking him the owner, they complied with his request and marched off with the article according to the order of the employer.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE. — The new French Ministry is at last gazetted. The administration which has just gone out lasted three days! The present must be longer lived. The Ministry of Wednesday contains a series of Royal Ordinances appointing Marshal Morner (Duc de Treviso) Minister of War and President of the Council, and M. M. de Rigny, Duchatel, Theurs, Guizot to their former offices (the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, the Interior, and of Public Instruction respectively.)

M. Humann had consented to resume the Ministry of France, but being detained in Strasburg on business his formal, personal acceptance of office had not been received, which circumstances delayed the official announcement of his reappointment. The general belief was that Admiral Duperré had refused the Ministry of Marine. Admiral Rosamel would, it was expected, be appointed to it. Matters in reference to the Ministry have thus returned to their former channel. The alarm excited at the prospect of a Tory Government in England continued: the funds declined on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday.

It is said that Prince Talleyrand sent in his resignation as Ambassador to the Court of London, as soon as he heard of the appointment of the Duke of Bassano.

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at Berlin — having performed the journey in the incredible short time of ninety hours. His arrival created great astonishment. The Prince of Holland also left Holland for Berlin on receiving news of the late change of the English Ministry. There appears a singular coincidence in all these movements accompanying the Duke of Wellington's return to power.

Louis Philippe, the King of the French, is one of the richest, if not the richest man in Europe. The correspondent of the London Morning Herald says — "The present wealth of his Majesty is declared to be incalculable, and its increase is described to be so enormously progressive, that they say the contemplated object of M. Thellusson might be obtained by King Louis Philippe, if he lived long enough, for as large as it is, the national debt of France might, (if you believe certain acturaries) be absorbed or purchased in a few years by the treasures of the King of the Barriades. This is, no doubt an exaggeration; but that he is beyond question the richest man, and the most economical man, and the closest fisted man in the universe, I could get you fifty people to verify by affidavit." — *Prov. Jour.*

THE FRENCH NAVY. — The vessels which composed the French Navy in April, 1833, were 33 ships of the line, including eight three deckers, 38 frigates, of which 10 were of the first class, 19 corvettes, of from 20 to 32 guns, 10 corvettes of 18 guns, 32 brigs of 16, 18, and 20 guns, 3 schooners of 11 guns, 20 steam vessels of six guns each. There were then building, 24 ships of the line, 26 frigates, and three steam vessels, much of which have been since completed.

The French Ministers whose appointment was mentioned last week, for some cause not explained have resigned their offices. Some persons attribute this resignation to their disagreement in opinion with King Louis Philippe — as to the amount of appropriation required to fulfill the stipulations of the American treaty.

The Duc de Bassano, could not agree to support that measure as a minister which he had opposed as a member of the Chambers. Other members followed him in their resignations from the same or perhaps other causes, not made known.

The successors of this, "three days" ministry belonged, to those who had immediately preceded them in the administration with the Duc de Broglie and a few others.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican says, at this moment, Louis Philippe is the real owner of the claims on France! Gen. Bernard was the agent employed to purchase them up. "This is the cause of the Chambers refusing to make the appropriations, and as soon as the President's Message reaches Paris, the French government will no longer be able to keep the secret, and the indignation of the people may burst forth in another revolution."

M. de Bayard, the Portuguese envoy, left Munich on the 10th for London, on his way back to Lisbon. — It was very generally supposed that notwithstanding some impediments in the way of the union of the Duke of Leuchtenburg with the young Queen of Portugal, it will take place, and that the Duke will be crowned by the Queen. It is understood that the Emperor of Austria, as grandfather of the Queen, has consented to the marriage.

There is no news of importance either from Spain or Portugal.

The plague continued its ravages at Constantinople at the last dates.

POLAND. — We learn, by the accounts from the frontiers of Poland to us late a date as the 29th Oct. that that ill-fated country was a prey to fresh calamities, in the shape of fire, frost and earthquake. In Polish Pomerania, in East Prussia, and on the frontiers of Lithuania, the cold has been so severe from the 24th of the preceding month, that many persons had fallen victims to its intensity. But it was from fire that the chief misery had proceeded. In various parts of the kingdom most destructive conflagrations had prevailed. From the Fauburg of Tzu-luee to Warsaw many houses had been consumed. The town of Gunden had been entirely destroyed. In Szarysk, Numerow, Dembica, Rymanow and Sceniarsa, many fires had broken out, and two hundred houses had been burnt in the town of Opatow, in the palatinate of Sandomoiz, belonging to the family of Potocki. On the 15th Oct. the city of Cracow and the famous Springs of Huleiska, sustained a shock of earthquake, which commenced at 20 minutes past eight o'clock in the morning, and caused great terror among the inhabitants, who fled from their dwellings in the utmost confusion. The subterranean excavations of Wieleczka sustained some damage, and two small houses were thrown down. This is the seventh shock felt in that country, the first of which occurred on the 3d of May, 1200. The movement of the Russian troops in Poland caused much misery and oppression to the inhabitants. The last Decree, issued by the Government, condemned 200 persons. Most of these, however, had fled the country. The majority of the refugees in France and

England had been condemned to perpetual banishment. P. Wysocki had been sent to Siberia, and Joseph Zailwoska was to remain in chains in an Austrian prison.

DEATH OF BURNS'S SISTER. — Agnes Gatt, sister of Robert Burns, died on the 17th of October at Stephentown, country of Lonth, where she had resided for the last 17 years. She was seventy-two years of age, and was the eldest sister of the Ayrshire bard.

Athens is to be hereafter the capital of Greece, and the Parthenon is to be rebuilt.

A vessel is announced as about to sail from Liverpool on a voyage round the world, in which cabin passengers may be accommodated at £150, and that similar trips are to take place every six weeks.

The New York Enquirer says of a black man convicted there last week of grand larceny, "This prisoner is a notorious culprit in almost every description of crime. Among others, he has married five wives, and sold four of them in the Southern States for slaves! It is believed that he has also kidnapped and sold about a dozen negro boys."

Precocious Wits. — I asked two little boys, one seven, the other eight years old, what they meant to be when they were men. Says one, "I shall be the doctor of the village." And you, what shall you be? said I to the other. "Oh! if brother's a doctor, I'll be a cure. He shall kill the people, and I'll bury them — so we shall have the whole village between us." — *E. L. Bulwer's France.*

Medical Living. — It is truly said, that "qui medic viuit misere viuit." There cannot be a more pitiable person than one who exists per force of physic, flannel and barley water; drop their wine, weigh their meat, feel their pulse, examine their tongue, make all their movements and meals by the regulation of the stop-watch, and who measure out their life and actions by the scales of scruples and drachms. I know persons who, strange to say, are sufferers from the rigid regularity with which they eat, drink, and sleep. This is a city complaint originally introduced by some of the Hanborough Van Dams of the last century, whose movements resembled those of the figures of their own Dutch clocks, equally regular, and about as lively. — *Wade, on Corpulency.*

A Nobleman. — Some of the English papers, in furnishing historical accounts of the late Earl of Derby, after dilating on the antiquity of the earldom, as seated in the British peerage, and connected in marriage with the noble family of Hamilton, proceed to state that his Lordship was through life an inveterate sportsman, and that horse-racing and cock-fighting were his favorite sports! His Lordship died at the advanced age of 82 years, and so ardently did he adhere to his favorite amusement, that it is said, "during the latter days of his life, cocks have been introduced into his drawing room spurred and armed!" Thus although tottering on his furrowed brow, he sought gratification from as degraded a species of barbarity as can well be conceived of.

London Police. — At Mary-le-bone, yesterday, a pair of gems from the Isle, named Bridget Noonan and Patrick Kelly were charged with having assaulted Jeremiah Moran, a Tipperary journeyman tailor. — The complainant having been sworn, said — "Mister Kelley, that's the defendant, plays your wretched, lodged me first flure back, and get into me debt for the rint more than thirty shillings, bad luck to the sow of him, and, plays yer Honner, I got him sworn to the debt, but the spalpeen has perjured himself, for he har'nt paid me a skurrick. Mr. Chambers: Had him sworn to the debt; what do you mean? — Complainant: Sure an' I had, for whin I met him, I says, "Padly, do yer mane to pay me?" and says he, "Be me faith, I do: bring me to my oath and I'll oab it." Then, yer Honner, I tuk him into the public house, and swore him on the newspaper. The newspaper! Why what was the nature of the oath? — Says he, "I hope Ould Nick will twist the neck off of me wid his tail, if I don't pay five shillings a week; and then he kissed the newspaper in the same way that I have just kist the book before yer Wetchip." Mr. Chambers: Well, come to the assult. Complainant: Whin I met Paddy Kelley I tould him the devil a halpenny I'd got of him; so up comes Mrs. Noonan, and gave me these two black eyes, and said, "Take it out of that;" and then Paddy Kelly up wid his fist, and gave me two more. Mr. Chambers: Did you strike the complainant, Mrs. Noonan? Mrs. Noonan: I wish I mightn't be mother of my three blessed babes at home if I lifted my hand to Mr. Moran at all, at all? — Witnesses were called on both sides, and after much hard swearing, in which both parties were clearly shown to be in the right, Mr. Chambers decided on fining the defendants 5s. each, and costs.

Cure for a defect in the Palate. — Most of our readers have undoubtedly met with cases of defective palates, where the voice is unpleasantly affected — and have sympathized with the unfortunate individuals, who have been thus affected. A very bad case of the kind occurred in the person of Mr Harbach, a young gentleman, of Worcester, who has recently applied to many medical men for relief. His case, however, was particularly unfortunate, there being a division of the uvula, and also of the roof of the mouth — inasmuch that it was with difficulty that he could make himself understood. He was finally advised to apply to George H. Gay, Surgeon Dentist of this city, with the assurance that if skill and ingenuity could relieve him, Mr. Gay could do it. This gentleman undertook the case, and has succeeded in finishing a roof and palate of beaten gold, which of course, covers the chasm, and is fastened to the upper teeth, in such a manner that it can be removed at pleasure. It was attached to the mouth on Saturday, and Mr. Harbach already experiences its great utility; and there is little doubt that in the course of a few weeks his voice will be entirely restored. — *Boston Mer. Jour.*

By a late official document of the city councils of Boston; it appears that out of 2767 wells in that town, seven only furnish soft water, fit for washing.

Washington City is in debt one million of dollars, with a population of only about 18,000! It is thought the whole real estate of the city will be liable to be sold at auction to raise the amount.

True Friendship. — "The water that flows from a spring, does not congeal in the winter. And those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity."

MAINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Maine Temperance Society will be held at Augusta on Wednesday the 4th of February next. It is to be earnestly hoped, that the friends of Temperance throughout the State will endeavor to be present on that occasion, to incite each other to a rational zeal on that subject. It is understood that the Executive Committee have extended letters of invitation to several distinguished friends of the cause residing in other States to favor the meeting with their presence, amongst whom are Messrs. Gerritt Smith and Delavan, of New York, and Messrs. Pierpont and Edwards and Mr. Sargent of Massachusetts. They also propose several interesting and important topics for discussion before the meeting, which will doubtless engage the attention of the first men in the State. The Temperance cause is a common one — a cause which knows no other party or sect, than the party, if such it may be called, of those who would wish to put an end to intemperance, and to promote the general cause of good morals in the community. As such, it is entitled to the co-operation of all good men.

Appointments.

The Editor expects to preach next Sunday in Pittston.

By permission of the Court of County Commissioners, the Universalist Society in Augusta will hold their meetings for public worship the present season in the new Court House, commencing a week from next Sunday, January 11th.

MARRIED.

In Augusta, Mr. Hiram Craig to Miss Harriet White.
In Sidney, Mr. Samuel Moore Jr. to Miss Catharine Harlow.
In Ellsworth, Mr. Thomas Dollard to Miss Mercy Jordan.
In Harmony, Mr. John Brackett of Athens, to Miss Nancy Robinson.
In Walhborough, Mr. William Simmons to Miss Damask Vanner.
In Westbrook, Mr. William Sprague, of Hallowell, to Miss Louisa Jewett.
In Portland, Mr. James Cobb to Miss Hannah Mansfield.

DIED.

In Gorham, Mr. George Hamblen, aged 85.
In Buxton, Mr. John Lord, aged 49 years.
In Standish, Elizabeth, wife of Josiah Moses, aged 77 years.
In Bingham, Mr. Ephraim Hale, aged 62.
In Bath, Mr. David Leavitt, aged 75 a pensioner.
In Kennebunk, Mr. John Stone, aged 32.
In Norridgewock, Capt Silas Wood, aged 81 years, a revolutionary pensioner.
In Richmond, Isaac H. Curtis, Esq. Counselor at Law, aged 35.
In Quincy, Mass. Dea. Daniel Spear aged 64.

THE AGE — DAILY.

THE Publishers of The Age, propose to resume the publication of a daily paper during the next session of the Legislature.

It will be printed as heretofore, on the half of a large sheet, in the usual form, at the price of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for the session. Any person procuring six good subscribers, and forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

Containing an early and correct account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and impartial sketches of the more important and exciting debates, it will be read with present interest, and form a convenient and valuable volume for future reference. Political matter of interest, and notices of passing events will aid in giving it the variety usually sought for in the columns of a newspaper.

All subscriptions from a distance must be paid in advance. The money can be conveniently remitted by the Representatives from the several towns, at the meeting of the Legislature.
Augusta, Nov. 24, 1834. 51

MAINE TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THE SEVERANCE will publish during the ensuing session of the Legislature, a paper three times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. It will be printed on new type and fine paper, and each number contain about twice as much matter as each number of the Daily of last and preceding winters. One reason for substituting a tri-weekly for a daily is that the great daily mail running eastward has been stopped, and only goes on the mornings we have selected for our tri-weekly publication. To eastern subscribers, therefore, a daily paper only subjects them to double postage, without enabling them to obtain any earlier intelligence, and the same remark applies to nine tenths of the post offices in the State. The number which have a daily mail is small, but the number which have a mail two or three times a week is very considerable. A tri-weekly is therefore better adapted to the existing condition of the mails.

The proceedings of both houses of the Legislature will be faithfully reported: the tri-weekly will contain a list of the members of both houses of Congress, and of both houses of the Maine Legislature, the committees of both, the official record of votes for Governor, and divers other political statistics. We have engaged the assistance of a correspondent at Washington, whose literary reputation stands high, not merely in Maine, but throughout the Union, whose letters we trust will be read with much interest. The session of Congress will close before that of the Legislature, so that our tri-weekly will contain a running account of nearly all the proceedings of the ensuing session of Congress.

The price of the tri-weekly will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. Any gentleman transmitting \$5 by mail may have six copies sent to his order. To save trouble in collecting we expect all subscribers at a distance to pay in advance. This will save trouble to us and be just as well for them.
Augusta, November, 19, 1834. 51

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Gardiner Village. To Citizens of this Village no description is needed, but if any person elsewhere, wishes to purchase a pleasant residence in the flourishing village of Gardiner, he may rest assured, none more pleasantly and conveniently situated can be found here. The house is two stories, with an ell, wood-shed and stable attached. It commands a beautiful view of the river for two miles, with all the wharves on both sides and at Bowman's Point. The lot contains about 3-4ths of an acre and is situated upon two streets, and all the stages run by it every day.

The premises will be sold at a great bargain, as the subscriber contemplates a change in his business which may require a change of residence.

N. B. The FURNITURE, or such portions of it as may be wanted, will also be sold to the purchaser of the house, if desired.
Gardiner, November 10, 1834. P. SHELDON.

THE WORLD.

Swifter and swifter, day by day,
Down time's unquiet current hurled,
Thou passest on thy restless way,
Tumultuous and unstable world!

Thou passest on; time hath not seen
Pony upon thy hurried path;
And prayers and tears alike have been
In vain to stay thy course of wrath.

Thou passest on; and with thee go
The loves of youth, the cares of age;
And smiles and tears, and joy and woe,
Are on thy history's bloody page.

There every day, like yesterday,
Writes hopes that end in mockery;
But who shall tear the veil away,
Before the abyss of things to be?

Thou passest on; and at thy side,
Even as a shade, Oblivion treads,
And o'er the dreams of human pride
His misty shroud forever spreads;

Where all time iron hand has traced
Upon that gloomy scroll to-day,
With records ages since effaced,
Like them shall live, like them decay.

Thou passest on—with thee the vain
That sport amid thy haunting blaze,
Pride, frame of dust,—and Folly's train,
Who court thy love, and run thy ways.

Both thou and I (and he it so!)
Press onwards to eternity;
Yet not together let us go
To that deep-voiced but shoreless sea.

From the Inquirer and Anchor.

INFIDELITY.

There is perhaps no one charge more often presented against the believers in Universal salvation than this, that they are Atheists and in disguise. It sometimes appears to us almost impossible for our opposers to speak of Universalists without at least an insinuation of the kind above noted. Rarely indeed do they mention us but in company with Deists and Atheists. Now we deem it no more than a duty which we owe to ourselves and those with whom we are associated, to state explicitly, that all such charges are utterly without foundation in truth. With the dark system of the Atheist, the vagaries of the Pantheist, or the fine spun theories of the Deist, we have no fellowship or communion whatever. We have a right to presume however that those who thus accuse us are opposed to infidelity in all its forms, and we have a mind to inquire what they are doing to arrest the progress of that much dreaded system? We aver what we believe to be the solemn truth when we declare it is our sober opinion, that within five years past the Universalists have done more to arrest the progress of infidelity than all other denominations united. While others by their mad schemes of enthusiasm, and their perversions of the right ways of the Lord have been driving the people, by scores and hundreds, into the ranks of infidelity, it has remained for Universalists, to stem the torrent alone, and fight the battles of the Lord against foes without, and false brethren within the pale of the Church. They have labored much in this work, and by their efforts they have at least given something of a new character to the controversy, and have absolutely compelled the advocates of infidelity to abandon some of their strong holds. They have compelled them to abandon as untenable some of the arguments from which all the efforts of our opponents have not been able to dislodge them. We might name several instances of this kind but we shall give but one or two as specimens. Who has taken out of the hands of infidelity the argument which has formerly been used with so much effect, drawn from the supposed clashing of the divine attributes?

Infidels have long ago seized upon the popular notions of divine justice and mercy, which represent these as opposing attributes of God one of which would save all and the other damn all men; and they have shown with a cogency of reasoning which no sophistry could evade that such a God could not exist. Taking hold of the plain axiom that a 'house divided against itself cannot stand,' they have proved beyond all contradiction that, if God were divided against himself, he must come to nought, and therefore there could be no such God. And where is the mighty man of war, among all the hosts of Partialist Israel, that has had the skill or the courage to grapple with the point of the argument? The fact is, their proudest champions have quailed before it, and have never met it with any thing better than a curse or an anathema. But Universalists have met it, and absolutely compelled the infidel to abandon it as unsound, at last in controversy with them. They have been able to show that the scriptures represent the justice and mercy of God, not as being at variance, but as harmonizing in the infliction of a mild and merciful punishment, calculated to reform and benefit the offender; and thus, on that point the gainsayer has been put to silence.

Who has taken out of the hand of the infidel the argument levelled at the very doctrine of God, based upon the common doctrine of the trinity? The infidel has pointed to Christ expiring upon the cross and said there is your God. He has tauntingly asked if he is the very God, who ruled the universe the three days that he was dead?—The Limitarian has seen the force of the query and been si-

lent. If he abandoned the idea of God's suffering, he must also abandon the doctrine of an infinite atonement; and along with that the darling doctrine of endless punishment would be falling about his ears. He could not answer the question without giving up the distinguishing features of his creed, and of course he could not meet the argument. But Universalists have met it. They have been able to show from the scriptures, by God's help, that Jesus never claimed to be God, and that he was content with the more humble appellation of the 'Son of man.' Thus the blow aimed at the first article of the christian faith has been averted.

We might name many more things of the same kind but we forbear. If it is infidelity for us to stand in the very gap and contend with the enemies of God and his truth, on grounds that others cannot maintain, they may yet call us infidels. We aver without fear of contradiction that many of the objections which have been urged with the greatest effect against the christian religion, have been removed by the light which the system of God's impartial grace has thrown upon the controversy. So successfully have the weapons it furnishes been wielded in defence of the gospel that even Limitarians themselves in contending with infidelity will often avail themselves of our arguments; and in the next breath call us infidels. If we can do any good in acting as their armor bearers, we are willing to do it; in our magazine there are weapons enough, and, if our Partialist brethren wish to use them, they are welcome to the use; but we think it a poor return for our kindness to be numbered with the enemies of Christ.

Our worthy Br. C. Spear has been publishing a series of numbers in the Evangelical Magazine under the caption of *Hellology*, from which we take the following:

HADES.

"In my judgment *hades* ought never in Scripture, to be rendered *hell*, at least in the sense wherein that word is now universally understood by Christians."

Dr. Campbell.

The word *hades* is found only in the New Testament—is ten times translated *hell*, once *grave*. It is a Greek word, and has the same meaning as *sheol*. This even Professor Stuart admits; for he says, "In no less than sixty instances out of sixty-three, in which the word *sheol* is employed in the Hebrew original, the seventy translate it by the word *hades*. And that the sense they affixed to it is most evidently the same as the Hebrews affixed to the word *sheol*." It would seem as though the Heathen entertained the opinion that both the bad and the good went to *hades*, and there were in one part of this vast and unfathomable region the elysian fields and a *tartarus*; the former they assigned to the righteous, and the latter to the wicked. The poets represent their heroes there as panting for fame, and amusing themselves with their martial exercises to which they had been accustomed, and with airy semblances of horses, arms, and chariots. Thus Virgil represents *Aeneas*, in his descent to the infernal regions:

"The chief surveyed full many a shadowy ear,
Illusive arms, and coursers trained for war,
Their lances fixed in earth, their steeds around,
Now free from harness graze the mimic ground,
The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots after death survive."

Virgil copies from Homer. *Isaiah* was nearly cotemporary with the latter, and in similar language satirizes the fall of Belshazzar. Chapter xix: 9.

"The lowliest hell is in motion for thee,
To congratulate thy arrival;
For thee arouseth the mighty dead,
All the chieftains of the earth."

Christians have adopted these notions, and have actually taught the *elysian* and *tartarus* of the Heathen, instead of the pure and elevating principles of the Gospel. An immense labor, therefore, is necessary to remove these traditions from the doctrine of Jesus. Light and knowledge will eventually destroy them. The press, the pen, and the pulpit, therefore, should be all activity. Let the Scriptures be searched. Let reason be exercised, and in due time the mind will come forth in its purity and strength, and find rest in the truth as it is in Jesus. C. S.

THERE IS TIME ENOUGH.

This is one of the most mischievous sentences in the English Language.—Not that it is bad in itself,—for it is true, as we intend to show presently. But its meaning is sadly perverted, and what is meant for good, becomes the occasion of evil.

Many a good thing might have been done had it been begun in season, but because there was time enough it was let alone, and let alone, and so not started till too late, or never moved at all.

But there is such a thing as bringing good out of evil. The bee extracts honey, as sweet, if not as abundant, from the thistle, as from the rose. And he who would profit by studying human nature, and watching divine providence may learn wisdom from his past errors, and turn even his misfortune to some good account.

The wisest man of ancient day, (and we believe he was fully as wise as people commonly are at present)—the wisest man of ancient days, has given us to understand that there is a time for every thing under the sun. A time for laughter and for tears, for sorrow and for joy. A time for business, a time for recreation, and a time for rest, but does not say a word about leisure time, or time for idleness. He speaks too of a time to die,

leaving us to infer, as we may very naturally, that He, who made the sun to rule the day, the moon and the stars to govern the night, has given us time enough, just time enough, and none to spare, to perform all our duties, and enjoy every rational pleasure—to make the world better for our having lived in it—and to become better fitted ourselves, for "Another and a better world."

There is time enough, says the school boy—but his time runs out, and he goes half fitted to the counting room, or enters, half fitted, at college.

Time enough, thinks many a young man, if he does not say so, to commence habits of frugality and economy, and thus provide for future wealth—but the time never comes—and he, to use a homely phrase of Dr. Franklin's, "scratches a poor man's head as long as he lives."

How many designs have we formed, of doing this and that good thing, which fell through, not because we had little time—but because we have time enough, and so wasted one hour after another till the time had passed.

Time enough to work, says the idler and spendthrift—but his clothes wear out before he finds time to earn new ones—and pockets are emptied, and he has had no time to replenish them.

Franklin has a homely saying to this effect—that he who loses an hour in the morning, must run all day, and 'tis a wonder if he overtake his business before night. So, if any one find himself pinched for time, it is likely he has thrown away an hour, when he thought he had time enough and a little to spare.

Time enough—say we, when in a serious mood, we resolve to be more diligent, more systematic, more punctual—when we resolve upon any reform.

We do not mean to procrastinate—but while we muse, the moment passes, it is irrecoverably lost.

Do you say, we knew all this before. No doubt of it. Yet we are apt to think there is not only time enough, but some to spare. But this is an error, and should be corrected.

The different lengths of different lives is nothing against our position, that life is just long enough. The oldest person has enough of duty and enough of pleasure too, if he lives aright, to occupy his three score years and ten—while he whose sun goes down at noon, has time enough, if he will but improve it, to make his life here a blessing to others, and that hereafter, blessed and glorious to himself.

"That life alone is long,
Which answers life's great end."
Portsmouth Journal.

The New-Yorker.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal, of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscribers on Saturday, the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:

"THE NEW-YORKER" is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same time afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them. It will combine more completely than any of its immediate rivals the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short, it is designed to commend itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devotee of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—

I. *Literature of the Day*—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. with selections from the whole range of English and American periodical literature.

II. *General Intelligence*—comprising the current News of the Day, foreign and domestic, whether civil or political—carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties whatever, without discrimination and without the exhibition of personal preference.

Should their journal receive the approbation and the support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its contemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by few in quantity of matter, or in the variety, and originality of its contents.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, March 22, 1834.

Conditions.—The New Yorker is published every Saturday morning, on a large imperial sheet, containing twenty-four wide and closely printed columns, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. If delayed till the end of the second quarter, 50 cents will be added.

Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding \$10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder of his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.

Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectfully solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

Subscriptions received at the Gardiner Bookstore by Wm. PALMER.

To DANIEL NUTTING, Clerk of the Gardiner Cotton and Woollen Factory Company.

YOU are hereby required to call a meeting of said Company to be held at the office of their Treasurer on Tuesday the thirteenth day of January, 1835, at two o'clock, P. M., to transact the following business:

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To choose Officers for the ensuing year.
3. To see if the Company will vote an assessment to pay the debts of the Company.
4. To take a view of their business and pass any vote or votes relative to the same which they may think expedient.

PETER GRANT,
JOHN STONE,
ENOCH JEWETT, } Directors.
Gardiner, December 8th, 1834. 51

In pursuance of the above warrant the Stockholders of said Company are hereby notified to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named.

DANIEL NUTTING, Clerk.
G. C. & W. F. Co.

FEATHERS

JUST received and for sale by
GREEN & WARREN.
July 8, 1834.

THE GARDINER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Incorporated by an act of the Legislature.

THE design of this Institution is to afford to those who are desirous of saving their money, but who have not acquired sufficient to purchase a share in the Banks or a sum in the public Stocks, the means of employing their money to advantage, without the risk of losing it, as they are too frequently exposed to do by lending it to individuals. It is intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, and to induce those who have not hitherto been such, to lessen their unnecessary expenses, and to save and lay by something for a period of life, when they will be less able to earn a support.

The Institution will commence operation the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF JULY, 16th inst. The Office for the present will be kept in Gardiner in the brick building nearly opposite the Gardiner Bank, where deposits will be received every Wednesday from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. Deposits received on the first Wednesday of Aug.: next and previous thereto will be put upon interest from that day. Deposits received subsequently will draw interest from the first Wednesday of the succeeding quarter agreeably to the by-laws.

Deposits as low as one dollar will be received; and when any person's deposits shall amount to five dollars they will be put upon interest.

Twice every year, namely on the third Wednesday of every January and July, a dividend or payment will be made at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all deposits of three months standing.

Although only four per cent. is promised every year, yet every fifth year all extra income which has not been divided and paid will be divided among those whose deposits are of one year's standing in just proportion to the length of time the money has been in according to the by-laws.

It is intended that the concerns of the Institution shall be managed upon the most economical plan, and nothing will be deducted from the income but the actual expenses necessary to carry on the business, such as a moderate compensation to the Treasurer, room rent, and other small incidental expenses.

The TRUSTEES will take no emolument or pay for their services, having undertaken the trust solely to promote the interests of those who may wish to become depositors; and no member of their body, nor any other officer of the Institution can ever be a borrower of its funds.

No deposits can be withdrawn except on the third Wednesday of October, January, April, and July, but the Treasurer may pay any depositor who applies on any other Wednesday for his interest or Capital or any part thereof, if the money received that day be sufficient for the purpose; and one week's notice before the day of withdrawing must be given to the Treasurer.

The benefits of the Institution are not limited to any section, but are offered to the public generally. As no loans are to be made by this Institution on personal security, it is plain that this affords a safer investment for the depositors than lending to individuals.

Monies may be deposited for the benefit of minors, and if so ordered at the time, cannot be withdrawn until they become of age.

Those who do not choose to take their interest from time to time will have it added to their principal or sum put in, and shall be put upon interest after three months; thus they will get compound interest.

The Treasurer, by the Act of incorporation is required to "give bond in such sum and with such securities as the corporation shall think suitable."

The officers are

ROBERT H. GARDINER, PRESIDENT.

TRUSTEES,

Peter Grant, Esq., Hon. George Evans,
Edward Swan, Esq., Alfred G. Lithgow, Esq.,
Arthur Berry, Esq., Mr. Henry B. Hoskins,
Capt. Enoch Jewett, Mr. Henry Bowman,
Mr. Richard Clay, Capt. Jacob Davis,
Rev. Dennis Ryan, Geo. W. Bachelder, Esq.

ANSY CLARK, Treasurer.
H. B. HOSKINS, Secretary.
Gardiner, July 3, 1834. 28

HITCHCOCK'S

Newly Invented Snuff.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, dizziness of the Head, weak-eyes, nervous head aches, Falling sickness, &c., and Infants troubled with Worms, partial Shocks of Palsy, &c. &c.

Prepared and sold by F. G. COOK, AUGUSTA, Maine. For Sale by JAMES BOWMAN, Apothecary—Agent for GARDINER, Maine.
Price 25 cents and 17 cents.
September 25, 1834. 39

HYGEIAN MEDICINE.

THE undersigned has the sole General Agency for the United States, of that valuable Medicine, known as Hyer's Pills, the American Improved Hygeian Vegetable Medicine.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of this Medicine for the period that it has now been before the public, is the surest pledge that can possibly be given of its highly valuable properties. As a remedy for general application, in purifying the Blood, and producing a healthy action through the entire system, it probably stands unrivalled. The Pills have been extensively used in the following, among other Complaints, viz., Quinzy, Dyspepsia, Headache, Cough, Catarrh, Colic, Cholera, Bilious Colic, Gravel, Piles, Jaundice, Consumption, the various classes of Fevers, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Syphilis, Palpitation of the Heart, Rheumatism, &c. &c. The use of a single Dollar Package will in most cases convince a patient of their beneficial properties. Indeed a fair trial of them, in accordance with the directions accompanying each package, is the only recommendation they need.

From a personal trial of the Medicine, its general use in his family for two years, and observations of its beneficial effects in others, through his circle of acquaintance, the undersigned can recommend it to the public with the most perfect confidence. By this he does not mean to be understood that it will restore the dead to life, but that he knows it, from actual experience and observation, to be a valuable combination of curative properties.

The Medicine is put up in packages of \$1 each, with a pamphlet comprising a brief treatise on the origin of disease, and very full directions for the use of the Medicine.

Applications for Agencies, (post paid,) must be accompanied by the most unexceptionable references—in the city so far as is possible. All orders addressed, L. H. FINCH, at the General Agency Office, No. 2, Marble Building, Chatham-Square, foot of Bowery, New York, or to the undersigned, at the same number, will meet with prompt attention. P. PRICE.
34 6m.

NEW HAT STORE.

R. H. CHESLEY would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Gardiner and vicinity that he has taken the Shop recently occupied by L. L. MACKINER, where he intends to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS in all its branches.

Those persons who have so liberally patronized L. L. M., are respectfully invited to call at the old stand where he will have constantly on hand and for Sale wholesale and retail Boston and New York HATS of every description. Also, those of his own manufacture. FUR and HAIR SEAL CAPS of all descriptions and warranted equal to any in the State. All of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please.

N. B. CASH paid for Hauling and Shipping FURS.
Gardiner, November 20, 1834. 47 3m

Paige's New Work.

B. B. MUSSEY has just published "Selection from Eminent Commentators who have believed in Punishment after death, wherein they have agreed with Universalists in their interpretation of Scriptures relating to punishment, by LUCIUS R. PAIGE, Pastor of the first Universalist Society in Cambridge."

All orders for the above work addressed to B. B. MUSSEY, 29, Cornhill, Boston, will receive prompt attention. 3d

LOVEJOY & BUTMAN,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the Saddle, Harness, Collar and Trunk Making Business,

Between the two Hotels in Gardiner, on Water-street,

Where they will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Gentlemen's Riding SADDLES made of the best Southern Stock. Likewise, common Saddles, made strong and durable for country service.

Sleigh Harnesses, some very elegant with Patent Pads and Blinds to match. All kinds of Plated HARNESSES made of the best oak tanned Leather; Black, Brass and Potted mounted, and made of Southern Leather.

The above articles will be sold cheap for CASH, country produce or on approved credit. Old Harnesses repaired on the shortest notice.

Gardiner, June 25, 1834. 26

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

SAMUEL CROWELL, TAILOR, informs his customers and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on the east part of the building recently occupied by Benjamin Shaw, where he continues to carry on the business of his trade as usual in all its branches. A full and complete supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS has just been received by him from Boston which were all selected by himself and which he can safely recommend to those who may feel disposed to patronize him, as of the first quality and fashion. He pledges himself, that no pains shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction to all who call on him, and confidently hopes by strict attention to business, and the accommodation of his customers, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Among his selection are the following—Black, blue, brown, olive, green, Adelaide, dahlia, and Oxford colored BROADCLOTHS. Black, blue, lavender, drab and striped CASSIMERES. German Goats hair CAMELETS. Also a general assortment of the most fashionable VESTINGS, together with Trimmings of all kinds. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, and will sell all the above articles cheap for Cash.

Gardiner, 6th November, 1834. 45f

J. M. CROOKER,

WATERVILLE.

HAS just received from Boston, an assortment of Universalist Books, which he will sell at Boston prices, among which are the following:

Paige's Selections
Smith on Divine Government
Ballou on the Parables
Rayner's Lectures
Ballou's Examination
Modern History of Universalism
Ballou's 2d Inquiry
Winchester's Dialogues
Life of Murray
Hutchinson's Apology
Ballou's Sermons
Hell Torments Overthrown
Familiar Conversations
Latest news from Three Worlds
Christian Universalist
Danvers Discussion
Convention Sermons
Cobb's Sermons
Reply to Hawes
Appeal to the Public
1st Vol. Universalist
Ballou's Examination of Channing
Universalist Hymn Books
An assortment of Tracts.
Waterville, May 31, 1834. 23

JAMES LOUGHEEY,

TAILOR.

In the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Crowell, opposite "SAGER'S Tavern."

GARDINER, ME.

FLATTERS himself from his many years experience and success in the principal Cities in the United States that he shall be able to suit all those who may call upon him, both with well fitting and fashionable Garments, and as to workmanship he considers himself not second to any in the United States. Particular attention paid to CUTTING and Garments warranted to fit.

The latest New York fashions duly received. 45f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT well known establishment, called the "Rammsell Place," situated at BOWMAN'S POINT in Gardiner, is now offered for sale. The premises consist of Twenty-one acres of good LAND under a high state of cultivation, with a large HOUSE and out BUILDINGS. It is upon the banks of Kennebec River within 3-4ths of a mile of the centre of Gardiner Village; and is one of the most pleasant and eligible situations for a sea-faring man, merchant or mechanic in the vicinity. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms liberal. Apply to ENOCH MARSHALL near the premises or to the subscriber in Bangor.

SAMUEL RAMSDELL. 6m. *38

Saw Mill Gear.

TO be sold low the gear of a Saw mill, consisting of WATER WHEELS with iron rims, cranks, &c. RAG WHEELS and also a MILL CHAIN 100 feet in length.

The above will be sold together or separately.

H. B. HOSKINS, Agent.
Gardiner, June 30, 1834.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between GOING HATHORN and JAMES M. HANOVER under the firm of GOING HATHORN & Co. is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons in debt to said firm must make immediate payment to Going Hathorn of Pittsfield, and all demands that are due Going Hathorn must be immediately paid to Cyrus Kendrick of Gardiner.

GOING HATHORN.
JAMES M. HANOVER.
Pittsfield, October 24, 1834. 46f

ALMANACS for 1835.

Thomas', Robinson's, Comic, Finn's, Davy Crockett's and Miniature ALMANACS for 1835, for Sale by the Gross, dozen, or single at the Gardiner Bookstore.
November 11, 1834. 46f

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. O. BROADSTREET & Co. is this day dissolved and all business of said firm will be settled by S. O. Broadstreet who is duly authorized to settle the same.

S. O. BROADSTREET,
R. H. GARDINER, Jr., for late firm
TOBEY & GARDINER.
45 6m.

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.

JUST received and for sale by Wm. PALMER a complete assortment of School Books and Stationery which will be sold at the lowest prices. 47f

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1835.

JUST received and for sale at the Gardiner Bookstore, the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1835. 40

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

The TOKEN & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1835. CHRISTMAS BOX, &c.
For sale by Wm. PALMER. 40

PRINTING of all kinds executed on the most reasonable terms at this Office.